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By FRANCES COWLES.

## THE SILL FAMILY.

By FRANCES COWLES.

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The founder of the American Sill family first settled in Cambridge, Mass. The family of Col. David Jameson—The Stahl family in America—The Mosher family, the Bedell family, and the Ames family in America.

The coat of arms of the Sill family here illustrated belongs originally to the family, the head of which is seated in Stanley Lodge, County Northampton, England. It is described in heraldic language as follows: Argent, a fess, engrailed, sable, fretty or, in chief a lion passant guardant, gules. The crest is a demigriph argent, collared argent. The colors, argent, sable, or and gules are silver, black, gold, and red.

The founder of the American family of Sills was John Sill, who with his wife Johanna and their son John came to this country in 1637 and settled in Cambridge, Mass. It seems likely, though there is no proof of the tradition, that the Sills lived in Newcastleton-upon-Tyne in the North of England before they came to this country. The fact that in the early records of the Sills the name is spelled sometimes Sill and sometimes Syll, and the fact that there was a tradition in early days that the Sills had come to England from Rome a few years before settling in this country, seems not in any way to cast doubt on the probability that the American Sills were of old English origin and are remotely related to the English Sills who bear the coat of arms here depicted.

## Answers to Correspondents.

A. H. F. asks to know about the family of Col. David Jameson, of Revolutionary fame, and requests the description of the coat of arms belonging to the family.

The first recorded member of the Virginia Jameson family in this country was James Jameson whose will was proved in Essex County court, Virginia, in 1786. He had a son Thomas, who apparently had four sons: James, who married Lucy Hackley; Thomas, who married Judith Hackley; John, and David, who was born in 1792. It was this David who gained the "Revolutionary fame." He was also a delegate to the Virginia legislature from Culpeper County. He married, in 1792, Mary Mennis, a daughter of Charles Mennis. The coat of arms belonging to this Jameson family is described thus: Azure, a saltire or, cantoned with four ships under sail argent. This is on a blue shield. St. Andrew's cross of gold with four ships under sail in silver, one being at each corner of the shield.

This coat of arms is found on the tomb of Mrs. Mildred Smith Jameson at Temple Farm in Virginia. Mrs. Jameson died in 1778, in the forty-sixth year of her age. She was the wife of another David Jameson, who was a member of the privy council of Virginia in 1771, and later a member of the State senate. He was born in 1727. He was the fourth child of James Jameson, who was the son of the James Jameson whose will was proved in 1786. This coat of arms belongs to the Scotch family of Jamesons, so it seems likely, though there seems to be no proof of the fact, that the Virginia Jamesons are of Scotch origin.

To M. H. C., who asks for information concerning the Harkneder family, who came from Germany. I have been unable to find any record of this family. Perhaps some of our readers will throw some light on the subject.

To C. R. S., who asks for the origin and coat of arms of the Stahl family in America.

The American Stahls are apparently descended from Henry Stahl, who came from Germany and settled in the part of Waldoboro, Me., known as Stahl's Hill. In the first part of the eighteenth century, his wife was a member of the Hill family, and they were the parents of the married Catherine Hale, and after her death Deborah Wade. They had six children, all born after 1784, and from these children it is probable that the Stahl family in America has descended. I have been unable to find any record of Henry Stahl, the founder of the family, other than that given above, in examining the records of Waldoboro. It appears that from the year 1780 to 1782 there was a migration of Germans from Brunswick and Saxony to Waldoboro. They were tempted to this country by the persuasion of a German promoter named Waldo and coming to this country they landed at Brantree, Mass., and from there went to Maine, where they founded Waldoboro. For a record of the early struggles of these German immigrants see Eaton's "Warren, Me." I have been unable to find a Mosher coat of arms.

To C. C. G., who asks for the coat of arms of the Mosher family. There is little available data concerning the Mosher family in America, and I have been unable to find a Mosher coat of arms. In spite of the fact that the two men who founded the family in this country were natives of England. Of these, David Mosher settled in Quince County, New York, and had a son Jonathan, who was born in 1755 and served in the Revolutionary War. Hugh Mosher Amos is derived from the personal name concerning the Amos fact that the English nomenclature. The coat of arms of

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INDEX OF TIDEVote September 14 to Offer  
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Since 1912.

## EYES ON BULL MOOSE

Predicted Democrats Will Lose Seat  
in Congress—Republicans to  
Carry Entire State.

Maine, the only remaining State of the Union where early elections prevail, will vote for governor and four Congressmen September 14. The elections, practically certain to be won by the Republicans, will mark the first index of the trend of public sentiment in the nation at large since the general elections of 1912, and with the certainty of a very general Republican victory, conceded on all sides, the interest in the election in the Pine Tree State will be far more in an analysis of the returns than in either the personalities of the candidates or their particular party affiliations.

Of course after the victory is won the Democratic leaders in the nation at large, will content themselves with the time-honored statement that "The Dutch have taken Holland again," and for that reason the interest of the Republicans elsewhere than in Maine must center upon the comparative tables—the results of 1912 as compared with 1914 when Woodrow Wilson carried the State and with 1910 when in company with the chrysalis and the butterfly of Progressivism had not yet cast off the shroud.

Eye on Bull Moose.

The Progressive vote in Maine will furnish an index of what the Republicans throughout the country will have to fear from the Bull Moose party.

Maine's Congressional delegation today consists of three Republicans and one Democrat. They are Asher C. Hinds, Republican; Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Democrat; John A. Peters, Republican, and Frank E. Guernsey, Republican.

The delegation Representative Peters was elected at a by-election in September, 1912, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Representative Goodwin, who was a Republican. Therefore, the political complexion of the group has not changed since the 1912 hustings.

In 1912, Mr. McGillicuddy, Democrat, carried the second district by 1,531. It is in this district that the Republicans will concentrate their efforts. Mr. McGillicuddy is popular, but the administration burden is a heavy one for his constituents are restive and growing more so. The impression is growing that Mr. McGillicuddy will be defeated by a small majority. The Republican candidate is Harold Sewall, a strong candidate on the stump. The other districts are safe for the Republicans.

## Gov. Haines Confident.

The re-election of Gov. Haines, Republican, is vigorously predicted by majorities ranging from 14,000 to 20,000. One of the Maine leaders, writing to Chairman Woods, of the Republican Congressional Committee, this week said:

"The Democratic candidates are making a defensive campaign on all the national issues. Authentic reports from all over the State show Democratic voters who announce their intention of supporting the Republican ticket in the September election on account of the tariff, business conditions—which are indifferent to had and general dissatisfaction with the Wilson administration. The movement is large enough to be materially appreciable in the returns. Further, there are hundreds of Democrats who will express their disapprobation of the administration in the negative way by staying away from the polls."

## WARBURG'S REPLY TONIGHT.

New Yorker Expected to Decide as to Reserve Board Place.

There is good reason to believe that the nomination of Paul M. Warburg, of New York, to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board will be withdrawn from the Senate by President Wilson within the next twenty-four hours. The withdrawal depends altogether on what Warburg's final response to the invitation of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency to appear before that body and submit to an examination. It is understood that Mr. Warburg will make a final reply to the committee by tonight.

If Mr. Warburg persists in his refusal to be examined by the Senate Committee, it is the understanding that the nomination will be withdrawn just as soon as the President is able to choose another man.

Pierre Jay of New York, is among those whose names have been mentioned in connection with the place that the President proposed to fill by the appointment of Mr. Warburg. A. Barton Hepburn, of New York, is also under consideration.

## LABOR DAY PARADE DROPPED.

Central Federated Union Will Use Money to Relieve Unemployed.

New York, July 26.—The Central Federated Union will not have a Labor Day parade this year, for the first time since the first Monday in September became a national holiday, nearly three years ago. The decision, which was reached by the delegates several weeks ago, was confirmed today.

The reason for not holding a parade on September 7 is that the hard times of the last year or two have thrown so many people in nearly all trades out of employment, that the affiliated unions will use the money heretofore spent on parades in aiding unemployed members.

The central body has affiliated with it about 200 unions, and the carrying out of the program of the parade is an expensive matter. In the parades of the last year or more the grand marshal and his aids and the division marshals and their aids were all mounted.

The horses were shod at union rates and the badges worn and the special uniforms of the marchers, of whom there were many thousands, were paid for at strictly union prices. There were many bands of music also to be paid for under union conditions, all of which cut into the treasury of the organizations. The last two years, when so many people have been out of work, have been a severe tax on many of the unions.

## WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

New York, July 26.—Despondent because of ill health, Mrs. Ida Kutner, twenty-five years old, attempted to commit suicide today, by throwing herself from the fourth story window of her home at 25 East Fourth street. Her fall was broken by clothes lines, and although she was injured internally and suffered severe lacerations, she is expected to recover, and be removed to her apartment.

## HOMES FOR NUNS.

Residences are being constructed near the Catholic University for the use of nuns who will take summer courses at that institution in the future. It is thought that \$50,000 will be spent in building this miniature city by the various orders throughout the country. The site is bounded by the grounds of the Catholic University and the Sisters' College.

MATTAWAN CURE FOR  
HUNGER STRIKERS

JANE EST

New York, July 26.—Having refused to eat until released, Jane Est, the anarchist agitator, has been transferred to the Mattawan asylum. Commissioner of Correction Katherine B. Davis says that Becky Edelson, now on a hunger strike on Blackwell's island, will receive the same treatment unless she changes her tactics.

FAMOUS OUTLAW  
TRES TO FORGETFrank James Is Now a Berry  
Picker, Leading Simple  
Life in West.

## DRIVEN TO KILL AND ROB

Brother of Notorious Jesse, Now Seventy  
Years Old, Asks Only to  
Live in Peace.

Tacoma, July 26.—"There has been much in my life that I don't want to think of," said Frank James, modern Robin Hood, brother of Jesse James, outlaw, and at present a berry picker at Edgewood, Wash. The place was G. W. Glanbrook's grocery store in Tacoma; the time, the first week of the year.

"We got into it, and it was our lives against money. We have been hunted like the wolves of the prairie."

## How His Career Began.

"I could not write the history of my life in five years. I have only a short time to live, anyhow, and money is no more to me than dust under my feet. I am going to live a quiet life."

"I asked Frank James how he got started on his criminal career," said Mr. Glanbrook, the grocer. "He said it was the abuse he had received at the hands of the men who had killed his father—all through suspicion they were harboring Southern soldiers. He said he and Jesse, twenty-one of them and that God Almighty got the others."

"After six detectives, as James calls them, had thrown a bomb into their house, killing his younger brother and wounding his mother, the James boys dressed as cowboys and overtook the men. They asked them what they would do if they met the James boys."

"We would stick them on the end of our guns," the men replied.

"You are talking to Jesse James right now and that is my brother, Frank," standing there said Jesse. They pleaded for their lives, but the James boys told them they had shown no mercy to their brother or their mother."

"Frank James said when telling of the detectives. They thought all they had to do was to come over here, put us on the shoulders and tell us to come along," he said. "They never got back."

\$50,000 Robbery.

"Of all their work," Frank James considers the Northfield robbery the biggest. Two banks were "lifted" and more than \$50,000 in cash taken. The two Cobb brothers and a man named Mitchell lost their lives. Jim Younger was seriously injured, and Frank James lost the most of his hand.

"Jesse James was killed by Bob Ford in September of 1882 while hanging up a picture of himself and Frank in their house. Frank surrendered in October, 1882, and after two years was released on parole."

"Several years later, disguised as a cowboy, he met Bob Ford in a Kansas City dance hall. He offered to treat the crowd and stepped up to the bar. Ten dollars was laid down on the counter. Ford returned \$250. Frank James told him he was a doctor."

"James told me that when he was in Tacoma two years ago some men asked him to take charge of blowing the safes of the National Bank of Commerce and the Fidelity Trust Company's bank. He told them, 'said James, 'that I did not want to have anything to do with the work. That I had never seen in it for money, and that I had given all that up years ago.'"

## Being on the Train.

"James always speaks of his adventures as being on the trail," he says. "Instead of using masks he wore a dark suit. After the job was over they removed the stain quickly and changed clothes, often joining in the pursuit of the law."

"They never robbed or abused women, children, or the poor," James says, "while many a piece of stray jewelry or money has been taken from the pockets of the poor."

"He is slim, has a gray mustache, is six feet tall, and is cool and collected, slow spoken, and apparently easy going. He seems to have very little of the Missouri dialect. He is courteous but reserved, and while friendly does not force himself forward."

By means of electric mines placed deep in the congested nerves mantling the craters of the Swiss Alps, avalanches are being manufactured to order for the benefit of moving picture photographers and others.

JEWISH FARMERS  
THRIVE IN WESTBack-to-the-Soil Movement Is  
Working Out Satisfactorily  
in State of Utah.

## COLONY OF THEIR OWN

Benjamin Brown, Head of Scheme,  
Predicts Great Influx of Jews  
in Next Ten Years.

The "back-to-the-soil" movement for the immigrant Jew already has proved itself a success in one part of the United States, and it is the prophecy of Benjamin Brown, president and general manager of the Jewish Agricultural and Colonial Association of Gunnison, Utah, that the next ten years will find thousands of successful Jewish agriculturists in America.

Mr. Brown has been in Kansas City the last few days interesting wealthy Jewish citizens in the Jewish colony in San Pete County, Utah. A newly irrigated country has been opened up for them there, and sixty-nine families already are on the land. By next fall Mr. Brown says there will be 150 families there which will complete this colony. The present colonists have cleared their land and raised good crops already.

"The object of this first colony," said Mr. Brown, "is to prove what can be done by our immigrant Jewish people. We believe that this class of immigrants is far better off on the farm, happier and far more successful than he would be if left in New York to take up a peddler's pack, get into some dingy second-hand store or work in a sweatshop or factory."

"The reason that other attempts at putting the Jew on the farm were not successful was that the Jews were scattered here and there over a large area among people with whose customs and ways they were unacquainted. By the colonization plan now in vogue large numbers of families are kept together. They have the benefit of organization, co-operation, and there is a general community of interests among them."

Mr. Brown says that the movement is

one of philanthropy, and in no way connected with charity. Land is bought from the government or school land from the State and turned back to the colonists at original cost. Houses are built for them, the farm is stocked and all necessary farming implements furnished. This is paid back to the association by giving one-half of each year's crop until the land is theirs. Whatever they make from their cows or poultry all goes to them.

## An Intelligent Colony Scheme.

"We are trying to work out in practice the idea of 4 per cent philanthropy," explained Mr. Brown. "We advocate at least 100 families to a colony, and require that each colonist must put at least \$50 into his original investment. This is required to prove their earnestness in the undertaking."

"The initial requirement, however, is that when colonist takes out his first papers declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States, which he must do at the end of the five years, he must do so at the end of the five years, and require that each colonist must put at least \$50 into his original investment. This is required to prove their earnestness in the undertaking."

A big road runs through the center of the entire tract, probably ten miles long, explained Mr. Brown. The land consists of 40-acre tracts on each side of the road. The farmhouses are built in clusters of four, two on each side of the road, located at the intersection of the tracts owned by four different colonists. If four families are found which are related, they always are placed in one cluster, drawing lots for the location of their homes. The next cluster of four homes is located down the road on the next forty-acre tract, so as to bring out of the men who had killed his father—communication and enables the children to play together without going far from home.

## Where Nature Pleases.

Trees have been planted in all the yards in a systematic manner, with an idea of beautifying the landscape, and shade trees grow along both sides of the big road. In drilling wells for the sixty-nine families now there, a big artesian well was struck. The water from this is to be elevated into a tank and piped to all of those now in the colony so they may have fresh water in their homes at all times. The same plan will be pursued when the others are located.

Mr. Brown is a graduate of an agricultural school and teaches the colonists practical and scientific farming. He farms forty acres as an object lesson to the others, and gives them all the aid necessary in teaching animal husbandry,

soil culture, rotation of crops, testing of seeds, etc.

Some of the wealthiest Jews in the United States are interested in the movement. It is said, and stand ready to invest vast sums when it has been shown that the plan is a success. This Mr. Brown claims already has been done.

## WALTHOUR WINS RACE.

Scores Thirteen Points in Three  
Heats at Ten Miles Each.

New York, July 26.—Bobby Walthour won the motor-paced race this afternoon at the Brighton motor-drome, scoring 13 points in the three heats at ten miles each.

Amos Bedell was second, with 11 points. Ernie Fye third, with 5 points, and Faye Drobach fourth, with 4 points. The "Dixie Flier" easily won the first, and finished second to Bedell in the second heat. Walthour clinched the race by taking the last heat, lapping Bedell, the second man, at the wire. The time, 12:45, was the best for the three heats.

Gay Wakes starts from scratch in the one-mile handicap for amateurs, was home first, his time being 1:55 1-4. The unlimited team pursuit was won by three Century Road Club team, the riders covering 13 1-3 miles in 30:40 2-3.

## MODERN MAUD MULLERS MOW.

Atchison, Kans., July 26.—Atchison County has more Maud Mullers. Not content with allowing the Swenson sisters of Monrovia, who harvested 150 tons of wheat, to win all of the glory, other Atchison young women have thrown their bonnets into the ring.

Miss Edith Snider cut all of her twenty acres of wheat this week. While she was mowing the hay her two sisters ran a three-horse hitchbreaking plow over the cornfield. Besides emulating old Maud Muller, the girls all milked fifteen cows twice a day.

## KILLED BECAUSE OUTWITTED!

New Theory Advanced by Witnesses  
in Cleary-Newman Tragedy.

Special to The Washington Herald.  
Haverstraw, N. Y., July 26.—That "Big Bill" Cleary, Democratic boss of Rockland County, killed his eighteen-year-old son-in-law, Eugene M. Newman, in a rage not due to any humiliation which he thought his daughter faced, but caused by the fact that the boy outwitted the politician, was shown by a new witness, who, according to District Attorney Fagan, will face Cleary when he is taken before Justice of the Peace McCabe, tomorrow.

This witness is a doctor, the district attorney says, whom Cleary consulted

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when his daughter was taken ill. The doctor, referred to by the witness, who operated on the girl, it is declared, Cleary hoped that she would forget Newman after her illness, the district attorney suggests, and he became "nursed with chagrin when he found that Newman had married her."

Young Newman was buried today in Mount Repose Cemetery. Three predicted persons were at the graveside. Six of his chums bore his coffin to the grave.

## CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS.

Josephine Dennis, of 36 K street, north-west, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant Lohman and Detectives Howes and Stinson of the First precinct on a charge of conducting an unlicensed bar. Two cases of beer were confiscated by the raiders.

Because of the shifting of the trade routes owing to the opening of the Panama Canal, the possibility of a visit from the yellow fever mosquito is anticipated.

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\$17.50 B-K. Suits, 8.75	\$25.00 B-K. Suits, 12.50

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